OUR TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENCE.

Personal, Political, and Social Subjects.

THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND RECONSTRUCTION

M. B." AND THE DEATH PENALTY.

hence their aspirations never rose above the curretrive to reconcile their subjects to effete systems of gov-Adherence to old formulas is the law, and obe te are none from which inquiry into old processes has not "Let well alone." That which

are satisfied with, they are in no haste to abandon

source of all power; and hence, so long as knowledge increases "among men" (to use Smithson's formula), its fruits must increase both in quantity and quality, and they do. We are not satisfied with devices current fifty pears ago. They could not meet our present wants, and, ust as we feel toward the condition of things then, our successors, fifty years hence, will probably feel toward our times and us. To all the machinery of to-day they certainly will not be reconciled. But some will ask, How can mechanism be continually rendered more efficient and its applications extended? Without dwelling on minor points, on forms and motions, or even principles of motion, let it be remembered that new elements and materials of the arts are being constantly brought to light, and among them metals possessing higher qualities than any familiar to us, and provided in equal abundance. That iron, after preparing us for their introduction and management, is destined to be superseded, to a great extent, by them, can no longer be doubted. Take one now coming into use—aluminum—as an example. Ngtone-third the weight of iron, rivaling it in tenacity and other properties, little, if at all, subject to oxydation by atmospheric exposure, and consequently vastly more enduring. Imagine the charge in the entire circle of the arts when it and the kindred ones are in as much demand for general machinery, engineering purposes, and hardware as iron is how. As for steam power, it has opened on the world an era of progress, and selectined to continue a leading characteristic of it.

Mark the difference between past times and the present—between us and leading nations of old. The arts of India and of the East generally are what they were thousands of years ago, and—an inevitable consequence—so is the social and political status of the people. With them, machines once established were never altered; with us, to make them with others, is becoming the rule—a national haist. (See people.

and Assemble as we suggested in our materier. How an experiment a list of the power of the North North Ministration of the Covernment to try the experiment; and it will use its power sheen if a countless and importance of our claims. It is to the power of The New Yorks Ministrate to induce the Government to try the experiment; and it will use its power sheen if a countless when the sheen of countless of our confliction which she was the countless of the countl

of the city after the day's work is done; and that will bring up the order of their Ind.

This will also make it better for those who stay in the city, for the competition between those who here will be transferred in a measure to those who rentbubblings. A limitered we has but few applications for his tenements as a very different being from one who has many. Me thinks more of paint, repairs paper, and of the sights, sounds and anche is his neighborhood. The Seven-Hoor System has sent out of town many of the customers of the run-sellers, and those left behind, having more time to look about and crificias, there are two reasons why the man should stop selling sum—loss of netwarge and the influences put against him by those who did his his company and his slapes, and avery such rest cast out meata a better vote next elecation day. A few viles sometimes that the scale; right trimphe; and so the blessing makes itself fell far and vilar. Men are no longer physically exhausted by their long day's slate and confidencement, a larger number of facilities are brought into play each day, energies accumulate, health impoves new associations are formed, their facolities sharper, they become more hopeful, hopeful men become provident manurally, provident own accumulate, and more comparts are possible, greater independence is accurad, and has more mental freedom; broader and sounder view prevail, and the morives to do better are increased in the same proportion that the temptations not to do so are reduced.

There is a quere social sinusphere. Peeple begin to consider each other's feelings as they have more time to think of their own. Truth and justice begin to seem more served, for they are less and less caloused by constant violations of them. We are simply assuming that, when more time to think of their own. Truth and justice begin to seem more served, for they are less and less caloused by constant violations of them. We are sumple samming that, when more time to think of them, and they will listen to those who seem capa

N. Y., July 9, 1006.

The Spirit of the South. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

SIR: As you take great interest in all that pertains to the South and her weifare, I have concluded to give you a few brief items which have come under my own observation. I shall confine what I have to say to the people in the middle portion of Tennessoe, where my observations have been the most exact and complete. It is difficult for gentlemen in your position to get at the true state of things in the portions of the South from which you get most of your infor-mation. It requires a man who has been releed South, and yet one who has lived long enough in the North to become americanized, and to lose the biases which naturally inhere

we will be the complete that the property of the complete that the

Robemians who now infest that desolate region and who

Washington, June 14, 1868.

A Rebel View of the Constitutional Amend-

SIR: As THE TRIBUNE has a reputation for fairness, submit the following view of the proposed Constitutions elieved the only hope for Constitution 11 berry was in a separation, who are entirely disfranchised by their own cho obligations of public or private daty which will ever force us to It is, doubtless, necessary for some one to go to Congress.

Constitutional Amendment which "J." criticises we care ittle about. The fact that he (who fought in the Robel ranks through the War, and became a Mafor-General in its service) evidently dislikes this clause, s about the best argument for its adoption we have

us is his unconscious admission that he and his compatriots are at heart just as much Rebels as they ever were, and only not in arms because Grant, Sherman & Co. knocked them out of their hands. Asking attention to this point, we leave his logic to be its own best refutation .- [Ed. Trib.

To the Editor of The N. Y Tribune.

to bring onlum on loyal men to bring outsin on tops seen and the cause troy agreement, from Julia some did not prevent me from pulia sising a threatening letter, because I had no indection of doing see. I am determined to expose the officers of the Fraedmen's Boreau in this State who have I led to protect the freedmen, and it would be gravitying to tion. Tileon, no donot, if he could suppress all articles that do not sail him.

all arthers that do not suit him.

Again be again.

I have in my possession copies of The Leval Georgian of the 9th and fidth inst. The first contains insuling remarks obest mysed and the initer cears ins an anxier calling prostine colored people of the city to come forward with their \$1,55 mil \$10 as a present to the cities which are not found in the litter copies of the same issue of that paper. The false and math none attacks made upon myself in The Leval Georgian were occasioned by the fact that the celter is at been officially reported to me as engaged in obtaining money if an the colored people under fasse preciouse, and that, in the ingitimate performance of my daty. I was complete to interfere and protect them against him, thereby cutting off a large portion of his come.

death be inflicted. It is only in the clear cases that I advo e extreme penalty. A law abolishing Capital Punishment, and substituting in

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Now that the tide of emigration is setting to our shore. from the Old World, and on account of the abolition e Slavery, the South is opened up to free labor, I desire to contribute my mite to the general fund of information necessary to the emigrant in selecting a home.

I consider Tennessee superior on many accounts to other Southern or South-Western State, because : 1. This State possesses one of the most salubrious c

mates in the world. 2. It is a notorious fact that the Tennessee River Coun try has been almost entirely exempt from the visitations

of cholers and other epidemic scourges. 3. Water is pure and abundant; in fact, it is by the best-watered country I ever saw.

4. The soil yields abundant crops of cotton, corn, wheat, 5. Extensive forests, in primeval grandeur, extend as far

is the eye can reach, and the numerous creeks and small rivers that intersect the country, would furnish motive power sufficient to drive the machinery of the world. These treams teem with fish, and the forest abound in game.

from \$1 to \$25 per acre. Again I say to emigrants: It's want to obtain all the advantages I have enumerated, your choice of a new home, come to this section of T.

Lindan, Perey Co., Tenn., June 27, 1566

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sia: From a late paper of yours I learn that you have grossly misrepresented me. You state that I endeavored, luring the late Rebellion, to introduce small-pox into New-York City. Although a Rebel in every seceptation of the setive field daty most of the time and afterward on hospits luty. Although I have been a great sinner, "so cal

live and die and be puried as the injustice to mysell, use the justice to publish this note in justice to mysell.

Respectfully,

J. C. Cathoun Blackburn,
Late Surgeon C. S. A.

Practical Entomology.

Kingston, Ga., July 12, 1866.

To the Editor of The N. 1. Tribune.

Siz: Allow a plain farmer to call the attention of your enders who may be cultivators of the soil, whether in field, garden, or city lot, to the importance of their endeavoring to acquire some knowledge of the insect depredators that often consume so large a share of the producto as to be a serious drawback to their profits and enjoyments. It is not desirable that all men should be therough ento-mologists, but all should be observers of the wondrous-creations by which we are surrounded, and thus all may become practical if not scientific devotees to this depart-ment of human knowledge. So much it behooves every farmer to be, in his own self-defense, and this measure of

farmer to be, in his own self-defense, and this measure of the subject he can easily master.

For the benefit of my fellow-students I desire to calltheir attention to a cheap periodical which, being full of valuable matter upon this subject, will be of the greatest service to them, as it has been to myself, and to the thousands of others similarly situated. I refer to The Practical Entemologies, printed monthly by the devoted members of the Philadelphia Entomological Society, at No. 518 South Thirteenth-st., and sent to subscribers for 50 centes a year. All farmers and gardeners in the United States should be induced to subscribe for this useful periodical.

New York, July 10, 1856.

Kanens and Senator Lane.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune : SIR: My attention has just been called to an article in yesterday's World, in which it is intimated that the death off Senator Lane will create great changes in the Republican

party of Kansas—that, in short, it will be the preliade to the disintegration of that party. Allow me to state that the Republican party of Kansas has existed independent of the after said Sensior ever since his vote to sustain the President's veter of the Freedom's Bureau bill, and can in no way be imperied by his doath.

It is, moreover, quite obvious to a resident of that State that the people whom the Democratic party kept out in the cold for four years because they would not how the knee to slavery, and whose glory it is that they have lett, a larger per cent of dead heroes upon the battlefields of the Union than any other State, will not soon be wanting in materials out of which to form a very safe opposition to the Rebelloving Democracy. I am, Sir, yours truly.

New York, July 8, 1866.

The Best Drink in Warm Weather.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I wish to suggest the expediency of introducing a drink composed of molasses, gioger and ice-water, for the multitudes who throng our streets almost perishing with thirst. Any person with a capital of \$5 can at once commence a business that will yield twice that every day. All the outlay a business that will yield twice that every day. All the outlay would be, the cost of a good water tight barrel, with a hole in the top end large enough to drop in a large piece of ice; then have a faucet just above the other head, from which to fill the tumblers as wanted. Two gallons of good moleases to a barrel of 30 gallons of water, and ginger to make it paintable, would be a drink perfectly safe, and ten times better than any other drink for warm weather ever invented. Have adjoining a jay of pure ice water, which would enable each one to dilute that drawn from the barrel in case it should be too weet. Let such a drink be established in every street in the city, and very few would does in wheavy or other inflaming drink. For over 40 years I have freely med this drink, not only wishout injury, but with great berefit. The whole cost of water, lee, moleases and ginger for a number, would not exceed hilf a cost, and it would sell at six cents as fast as it could be drawn.

P. S. I think 500 barrels of this drink could have been sold.

PEN. FRANKLIN. P. S. I think 500 barrels of this drink could have been sold yesterday had it been to readlines. The Hou. S. P. Ingrabam.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribana.
Siz: I notice in the report of delegates elected from

the City of New-York to the Philadelphia Convention, found on the eighth page of this morning's TRIBUNE, the name of the Hon. Sidney P. Ingraham, elected, with the Hon. Fernando Wood, to represent the Ninth District. It may be well to note that the Hou, S. P. Ingraham represented the Sevententh Assembly District of this city in the Assembly of this state at the line the Constitutional Assembly of this State at the line the Constitutional Assembly of this State at the line the Constitutional Assembly of this State at the line the Constitutional Assembly of this Notes than the Constitution of the Assembly of this state at the line the Legislature for its rationation, and that his vote than the recorded against the amendment. OBERNAR.

New-York, July 17, 18-6.